BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

V BOUTELLE & BURR. | ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER. | BANGOR, ME., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1885. | OLUME LII.---NUMBER 77.

BANGOR
Daily Whig and Courier.

PUBLISHED MORNINGS
At, East End Kenduskeag Bridge,
BY
BOUTELLE & BURR.
BENJ. A. BURR.

...per year, $4.00 for six months
...Invariably in advance.

THE BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER

...office of the DAILY WHIG & COURIER, at
...$1.50 per Year, invariably in advance

AGENCIES.

...Dodge, Astor House, Park Row, New York
...are authorized
...No. 720 Washington Street,
...Boston.
...Howard & Co., Agents, 3 Tremont street, Boston.
...Room, Ward, 245 Washington Street,
...Boston.
...Agent, 41 Park Row, New York
...can be paid in ad
...mailed to the editor affords the
...certificate is paid. All papers
...when the subscription expires.

Business Cards.

If You Intend to Paint Use

H.W. JOHNS'

LIQUID PAINTS.

...to any made from the best materials
...used for durability.

FOR SALE BY

HENRY McLAUGHLIN.

City Drug Store.

—AS—

SOAP MAKING TIME

...of the season we have
...large stock of strictly

First Sort Potash

AT LOW PRICE.

—ALSO—

All Other Materials For Making Soap.

Wm. E. MANN & CO.,

City Drug Store.

ADVERTISING

...of any kind of publication, wherever
...can be done. Being the most effective

"I Am Going to Sell Out."

SEE PRICES:

Watches from $5.00 to $7.00

Watches from $20.00 to $100.00.

Plated Knives, Roger's, $2 per dozen.

Plated Forks, from $4.00 to $8.00 per Dozen.

Plated Teasp'ons, from $2.00 to $2.00.

Castors from $2.50 to $6.00.

...Cruets, Card Receivers, Ice Pitchers, Party
...Bronzes, Marble Clocks,
...Lamps, Wedding Ware, Jewelry
...and Fancy Goods.

...Reduction in Prices Of Everything!
...all the week. Come be-
...secure bargains.

CHARLES HALE & CO.,
21 MAIN STREET.

WE OTTEN WONDER

...how anyone should be getting for sawing
...and Planing Machine, and not plant it in the
...number of the human family,
...I advertised a house to the buyers
...for the
...ing cures—except that we
...the taste of all, from the P.C. down
...and they will be others to
...A Good Hair Jewelry, or
...which we make to order.

...21 Ve. St., Up Stairs, F. A. BUTTERS.

...Mercantile, Society and Business Cards
...with neatness and dispatch at the Whig and
...P. A. BUTLER.

HARLOW'S DRUG STORE.

Trusses! Trusses!

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Knee Caps.

...attention given to orders for this class of
...Goods. Satisfaction guaranteed.

...Cubebs Lozenges, English Catech Lozenges, all Sorts of Cough Lozenges, Soda Mint Tablets, Harlow's Cough Syrup.

D. B. COUGH DROPS,

...a prescription of a long experience as
...for the relief of many confirmed and formidable
...affections.

Menthol Pencils, Bromo Caffeine, Elair Guarana, &c., for Headache and Neuralgia, all at

HARLOW'S DRUG STORE,
1 Smith Block.

Cigars and Tobacco,

—AT—

CHAS. YORK & CO.'S.

Poor, White & Greenough,
BANKERS,

...RAILWAY SECURITIES ALWAYS
...ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
...MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE 7 PER CENT
...FOR SALE AT 104 AND INTEREST.
...PROPRIETORS OF "POOR'S MANUAL
OF RAILWAYS." CORRESPONDENCE IN-
VITED. 45 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Old Papers,

In any quantity, for sale at this office.

Real Estate.

For Sale or Exchange.

A farm, ...rd's, on Cole Stream Pond, ...
...two houses and barn on the premises, lovely
...Corner for Summer Resort, with boating, bathing and gunning, good place for
...transient boarders, eating situated on main road,
...half way between two hotels, will exchange for
...interest in Lewiston City property or unincum-
...bered land. Will exchange with my services if desirable or
...for good horse. Store will be let in the city of large
...village or for meat market, or for good two or four
...new wagon, if terms are mutual.
...For further particulars apply on the premises,
...on Dirigo,
...Lincoln, Me., March 25th, 1885. C. A. DOLLEY.

FOR SALE.

A very desirable house and lot in an unex-
...ceptionable neighborhood on the East side.
...Good furnace, gas, open hearth, sewer connection,
...works, etc. Unusually fine fruit garden. For parties
...Inquire of
...CHAS. S. PEARL,
...Real Estate Broker.

FOR RENT.

A ...ent of seven rooms, centrally lo-
...cated. Price $...a month. Enquire of
...SAMUEL H. DOOR,
...76 Olds Street

For Sale,

On Essex street, three quarters of a mile
...from Post Office, on the Ridge Hill, so called, consisting of large house of 12
...rooms, stable, etc., acres of land and 40 fruit trees in
...good condition. Terms easy.
...Enquire of
...march21, 2w* BOX 68, Calais, Me.

FOR SALE.

The modern two story Dwelling House, ...
...pleasantly situated on the corner of Center
...and Spring streets, fronting on Center st.,
...in good repair. For particulars enquire of
...CHAS. S. HOWARD
...feb24 tf

For Rent.

Tenement for rent on Pine Street. Call on
...JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
...29 Exchange street.
...feb16 tf

FOR SALE.

A desirable ...ted house on Pine street,
...with ...rooms, stone cellar, furnace,
...gas, hot and cold water; lot 100x120 feet.
...Enquire at
...37 EXCHANGE STREET.
...feb16

Farm For Sale.

...on the ...ridge, containing 82 acres, well
...located for milk farm, plenty dairy to thirty
...cows now on ...Stock, hay and farming tools,
...also for sale. For further information address,
...A. HEATH,
...march2 3tod&w* Bangor P. O.

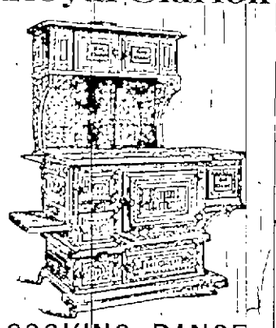
THE SECRET

—OF THE—

UNIVERSAL SUCCESS

—OF THE—

Royal Clarion



COOKING RANGE,

You can easily appreciate it by an inspection of its merits. You will find it has more conveniences and much better adapted to your wants than any other Range made.

Thousands and Thousands in Use.

Every Range Warranted.

Manufactured and For Sale By

WOOD, BISHOP & CO.,

ALSO FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH SEMPLE, - - Bangor.
H. T. SPARKS, - - Brewer.
...14 ...w ...

CHAS. S. PEAR

Real Estate Broker, Insurance Agent,

AND

AUCTIONEER.

Office—No. 6 Kenduskeag Block.

Fancy Dried Fruits.

New Shelled Almonds, Jordan,
New Prunes, French,
New Raisins, Specials,
New Figs, Pulled,
California Evaporated Apricot

—AT—

FRED T. HALL & CO.'S
28 and 40 Central Street.

Free Farms,

Bangor,---County Seat.

Wahworth Co., - Dakota.

...situated in the

Celebrated Blue Blanket District,

...settling up faster than any portion of the West.

Good Climate, Good Water and Good Opening for Business of all Kinds.

Exceptionally fine opening for Harness Makers, Shoe Makers, Wagon Makers, Grocers, Hardware, &c., &c.

...for particulars, address,

H. B. FOSTER

Bangor, Wahworth Co., Dakota.
...feb3 d&w

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY $1.

BY MAIL POST-PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood,

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Men, and the untold miseries resulting from Indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every respect, mechanical, literary and professional, than any other work sold in this country for $3.00, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom the book will not be useful, whether youth, parent guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, 38... Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.
...jan6 ...&w&wly

Wanted.

Cook Wanted

at CHILDREN'S HOME.
...march27 ...

NOTICE.

A first-class cook wants a situation, either meat or vegetable, no objection to the country. Good references given. Apply for one week at
NO. 1 OAK STREET,
...march27 ...1st* Bangor

Wanted.

$1 000 or $1 000 at 5 per cent interest, payable $100 a year and interest annually, or as required by the ...
Apply to
...
...1st* WM. MANN,
139 Cedar Street

Governess Wanted.

For the care and teaching of two children.
Address,
...march21 P. O. BOX, No. 1055,
tf Bangor, Me

The Modern Athene.

Wilkin says Athene, the Goddess of Wisdom, ...
...combed her hair. The modern goddesses do not
...use the thick tangling extract oil to their hair, we
...present to any, but to those whose tangling locks com-
...pel it to their own fair locks, who would have, for a
...first class, modern lamp, go to
ROBERT A. JORDAN'S,
Next Door to Veazie Bank.
...marches ...

Keys Lost.

Monday, on or near Pickering Square. A bunch of keys. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.
...marc...

Bangor Carpet Duster.

HOUSE CLEANING done again. Thanking our patrons for ...favors, we would say that we are ready for your Carpets again, and hope for many new customers. By our machine, dusty carpets are ...ughly freed, from dust and moths. Send in your orders now and avoid the rush later in the season.
WM. H. EARLE & CO.,
No. 45 Exchange street.
...march5 ...

Oranges, Lemons,

Evaporated Apples, Maple Sugar and Syrup, at

H. S. SANDS & CO.,
90 Exchange Street.
...march27

New Soused Tripe,

New Soused Pigs Feet,

—AT—

CHAS. YORK & CO.'S.
...marches

KENNEDY'S

FAIRY DESSERT.

For a delicious table luxury, these goods are unequalled, on a single trial will convince. The rapidly increasing demand for them in all parts of the country, gives evidence that we were not mistaken in supposing they would supply a long-felt want.

They are neatly packed in half pound boxes, and can be had at first-class grocery stores every where.

F. A. KENNEDY CO.,
Cambridge, Mass.
...marches ...

THE BANGOR

Steam Laundry,

is equipped with all of the improved machinery, and with long experienced workmen is able to turn out all kinds of laundry work in the best possible manner at short notice, to the entire satisfaction of...
...Feather Beds renovated, also carpets cleansed.
Hot and Cold Water Baths.

NO. 31 CENTRAL ST.,

BANGOR, - - - MAINE.

F. O. BUZZELL, Prop.
...dec31

We Have a New Stock of

KALSOMINE,

—AND—

Ready Mixed Paints,

All Colors of both. Any color can be matched.
W. P. DICKEY & CO.
...ndec2 ...

TO RENT.

A front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, either with or without board, at 84 Cedar street, Bangor. References required.
...march18, ...tf ...w

MURRY'S.

Having purchased the house at Pushaw Lake, formerly known as the Penobscot House, but which will be known hereafter as Murry's, I shall open it on

Wednesday, February 25th,

for ...private parties, wishing for suppers, Dances, &c. Parties wishing to obtain the use of the house, can do so by making arrangements with W. H. Dennis, (Getchell's West End Kenduskeag Bridge), or with J. Fields Murry, at C. G. R. Restaurant. The House will be formally opened to the public, on July 1st, 1884.

J. FIELDS MURRY, Prop't Murry's.
...feb25 ...tf

BUSINESS.

For sale. A good paying and well established business (not my own) requiring from $4,000 to $6,000 capital. Apply to
CHAS S PEARL,
...feb23 No. 6 Kenduskeag Block.

Important if True ! !

An I who can doubt that all kinds of

Furniture and Mattresses

need an early looking after and thorough renovation at this season. The accumulation of dust and moths produce much sickness which might be avoided by a small outlay. The prices of both material and labor are lower than ever before. So start early and get the best before the rush commences at

H. S. Brown's, 7 State St.,

STETSON'S BLOCK.
...marches ...eod ...Sm*

CERMANIA

Fire Insurance Comp'y

OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE COMPANY

JANUARY 1ST, 1885.

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance,	$346,773.89
Reserve for Losses and other Liabilities,	$185,963.84
Net Surplus,	567,341.50
	$2,700,075.53

JOHN S. KIMBALL & SON, AGENTS
128 Exchange St., Bangor, Me.
...marches ...eodw

APRIL CENTURY

—RECEIVED BY—

D. BUGBEE & CO.
...marches ...

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Excels all other Remedies for Internal Use.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough.

CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramp, Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Chilblains and Frost Bites.

Sold everywhere. Sent by mail for 25 cts.

Popular Since 1810.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints. MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and SKIN Diseases YIELD TO THEM. For Females they are unequaled. "I find them a most excellent remedy in Chills and Fever." Dr. T. E. Palmer, Monticello, Fla. Sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable Information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

I, A. Wilkinson, feel the most of my success in life to Sheridan's Condition Powders. Hens will lay little Sheridan's Condition Powders. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Also cure all other diseases. Prevents cholera. Keeps fowls from all diseases. Increases the quantity of food. Makes fowls healthy, prevent and cure disease. One Can will do 8 dozen hens. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 30 cts. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Butterick's Spring Patterns.

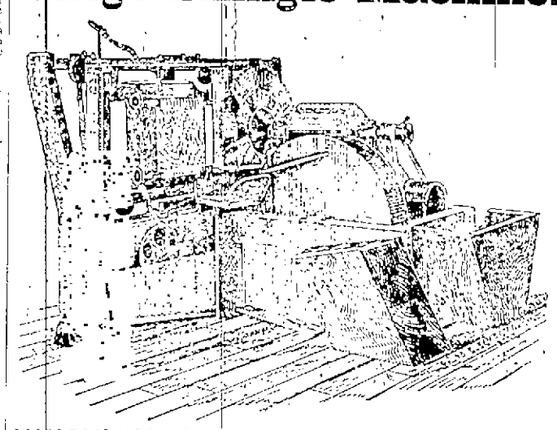
Full Stock of These Immensely Popular Patterns.

Spring and Summer, Metropolitan Large Catalogue, - 25 cents.
March "Delineator," - - - 15 cents.
March "Review," - - - 15 cents.
March Sheet or a 32 page Catalogue, - - - Free.

Any of Butterick's Patterns, Books, Patterns, Fluters, &c., sent post paid, for the price. Address as below to

19 Main St., Bangor, Me. - - C. W. COFFIN.
...marches

Dirigo Shingle Machine.



HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS.
BANGOR, MAINE.
...feb5

Our New Style Spring Silk Hats

—ARE NOW—

Latest, Neatest, Nobbiest and Most Dressy Hats

that can be worn. The only style which combines elegance and taste. Also,

Young Men's Style of Silk Hat.

The MOST ATTRACTIVE HAT YET INTRODUCED. Splendid assortment just ...
...and ready for work. Call on

ADAMS BROTHERS,
KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE,
And Inspect Them and select your ...
...march12

Carpets and Furniture!

They say that our line of

Moquettes, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestries, Extra Super, Ingrains, Hemp, Oil Cloth, &c., &c.,

are just suited for this market. Another lot just received. Call and examine this stock before purchasing

HAMMOND STREET. - - - DOLE BROTHERS.
...marches

FRANK D. PULLEN & CO.

would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received their

SPRING STOCK

—OF—

FINE FOREIGN and DOMESTIC WOOLENS

and that they are now OPEN FOR INSPECTION. They have one of the FINEST STOCKS ever shown in Bangor and would be pleased to have ALL call and examine. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. FINE WORK A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE.

—THEIR—

Ready-Made Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

will be kept up to its high stand ard.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

—IN—

Neck Ties, Linen Cuffs, Collars, Dress Shirts, Kid Gloves and Fine Hosiery,

which will be a specialty with this house.

FRANK D. PULLEN & CO.

143 and 145 Exchange St., Cor. State.
...march 9

Akron Vitrified Drain Pipe.

—THE—

ONLY INDESTRUCTIBLE DRAIN PIPE,

All others being effected by acids and moisture in the soil. It is the only Drain Pipe used by the Sewer Departments of Boston and other large cities. The city of Boston lately ...
...bids made by other than Akron Drain Pipe Manufacturers.

—SOLD BY—

CETCHELL, LEICHTON & CO.,
89 CENTRAL STREET.

Whig and Courier.

Daily Established 1834--Weekly 1845

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one square (one inch in space) one time	$1 00
For one square, two insertions	1 50
For one square, three times in the Daily,	1 75
For one square, one week	2 00
Each week's continuance	25
For half square, one time	1 00
For half square, three times	1 50
For half square, one week	1 25
Each week's continuance	25
For one square, in Weekly, three times	1 00
Each week's continuance	25

SPECIAL NOTICES

$2 50 per square for first week—$1 00 per square for continuance

DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISING 30 PER CENT. inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."

☞Advertisements ordered three times a week without directions, will be inserted three weeks, one time a week, for the third price.

☞Advertisements, whose time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

☞All transient advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements under the head of "Business Notices," 10 cents per line each insertion, for solid matter, and 15 cents per line for leaded.

STATE NEWS.

Androscoggin.

Mr. Estes, ...ssociate principal of Hebron Academy, was injured in the face and lost an eye by an explosion which occurred in performing chemical experiments on Monday evening. Fortunately the eye was not so badly injured as was at first feared, and there is prospect of a speedy recovery.

Cumberland

Michael Guerity, Thursday, fell from the fourth story of a furniture building in Portland, to the packing room, a distance of forty feet. He escaped with a slight cut on the ankle.

Gilbert Doughty of the schooner Willis, of Harpswell, was lost from a dory, Saturday, Bailey Banks, Wednesday. Doughty was always subject to fits and thinking that he would meet his death from drowning often secured himself by life-preserver.

Franklin.

Dr. Foxdyce Barker, the eminent New York physician, attending upon General Grant, is a native of Wilton, and is the only son of the late Dr. John Barker of that town. He graduated at Bowdoin in the class of '37, studied with his father, continued his studies in Paris, and has for years stood at the head of his profession in New York.

Kennebec.

Two drug stores have closed up in Waterville within a week, both of them having been detected in selling liquor, says the *Sentinel*.

Oxford.

In the Oxford county court at Paris, Tuesday, sentences were imposed on the burglars Ross, Rines and Harrington, whom City Marshal True, of Rockland, captured at Lisbon Falls, for the glory in Norway last autumn. The court sentenced Ross to State prison for five years, Burns for five years and Harrington for five years. Harrington offered a defence pleading not guilty to the one in form against him. C. E. Carpenter, the postmaster who shot the tramp, got five months in Auburn jail.

Somerset.

Parties are soliciting stock for a new wooden mill to be erected at East Madison over $7,000 have already been subscribed.

At the recent town meeting of St. Albans, $600 was appropriated to the street and bridges. J. M. Skinner, its chief selectman, who declined to stand any second time again.

D. Howe has sold his machine at Pittsfield to D. T. N. Drake of Presque Isle. The bargain was consummated Thursday. Dr. Howe will go to Lewiston as soon as Dr. Drake gets acquainted with the place.

Wm. Dodge, an adopted son of Mr. Benj Packhurst, of St. Albans, was killed in the woods near Cochran, N. B., Monday. His remains arrived here on the Sabbath Tuesday night and were conveyed to St Albans for interment. The young man was about seventeen years old.

York

A Lebanon man living in Biddeford, and employed in the Pepperell Mills, was struck in the left eye by a cotton he Saturday. The point of the hook passed through the ball of the eyed, stopping the sight, and came out on the side of the face.

Zion's Herald says the Baptist church in Limerick has voted unanimously not to accept the resignation of the pastor, Rev. J. N. W. Dick, and at the urgent request of his people he will remain. He accordingly declines the recent call to Olivet.

Miami Mihtia

REPORTS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, INSPECTOR GENERAL AND OTHER OFFICERS.

From the annual report of the Adjutant General of Maine for the year 1884, the following information relative to the militia is gathered. The number of enrolled militia, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, liable to do military duty, is 91,882. The militia consists of 74 commissioned officers and 826 enlisted men, organized as follows. Two regiments of infantry of eight companies each, one unattached infantry company (Frontier guards of Eastport) and one four-gun battery of light artillery, composed of two platoons—the whole constituting the First Brigade of volunteer militia.

The second platoon of the battery, located at Portland, was disbanded May 17, 1881, and reorganized at Brunswick, and is now composed of a good class of active young men. The citizens of Brunswick have provided a fine armory for this platoon, two stories in height, built at an expense of $1,000. The lower story is used for storage of the guns and caissons and for the standing gun drill, the upper for uniforms, arms and equipments, company drills and meetings. This is one of the best armories in the State, in which the citizens of Brunswick are to be congratulated.

The company at Rockland was disbanded March 31, 1884, at their own request, and the Lewiston Zouaves of the reserve militia accepted in their place. The reserve militia consists of five companies of infantry, 14 officers and 240 enlisted men. The term of service of three companies expired during the year, as follows: Saco Rifles, Calais Light Infantry and Foxcroft Light Infantry. The "Lewiston Guards," Eastport, term of service expired February, 1883. The reserve militia are supplied with arms and equipments only by the State, uniformed at their own expense.

The Brigade organization, which was perfected in 1883, upon the recommendation of General Chamberlain, was a good one, and establishes the fact that the compact form of the organization is the best and only one that should govern the Volunteer Militia of the State. The total amount expended for military purposes during the year 1884 was $15,216 91. There is a want of proper care on the part of many of the officers who are responsible for the military property issued them. To remedy this evil it is suggested that each commanding officer give bond of sufficient amount to cover all losses, and that the State pay each the sum of fifty dollars per year for his services.

The companies of the volunteer militia are stationed as follows: Three companies at Portland, and one in each of the following places: Auburn, Norway, Augusta, Biddeford, Gardiner, Hampden, Oldtown, Dexter, Skowhegan, Dover, Bangor, Waterville-Lewiston and Eastport. Battery of Light Artillery, one platoon in Brunswick and one in Lewiston, 2 guns each.

Reserve Militia: One company at Portland, "Portland Cadets," Sheridan Guards, Lewiston, Bath Light Infantry, and the Yarmouth Pilots.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

of the Governor's staff, Gen. Richards, after noticing the location and arrangement of the camps, during the muster of 1884, makes a number of recommendations. First, the purchase of adjoining land to the State grounds in order that we may have a permanent and well-appointed ground for the annual encampments, which would be a benefit to the troops and economy to the State. He recommends that a grand manœuvring and the duties of scouts, be more thoroughly taught in summary instructions, also that there be established for each regiment and battery a regimental or battery kitchen, and that a competent cook be employed by the State and the rations issued for each meal in cooked form. He thinks better food and more of it can be obtained from the rations which are issued to the States. He suggested that brigade drills should be taken up. He calls attention to the lack of proper respect for superior officers and the neglect of the proper salute. No inspection of arms, accoutrements, clothing and quarters were made. He thinks many improvements have been made in rifle practice and that more value be attached to the Sergeant's badges by making them less common and compliments.

Col. Farrington, he thinks, should be attached to the Brigade Staff under the Brigade Commander. He thinks the encampment of 1884, a most successful one and much handsomer than any time previous, experience gained the 14th officers and men of lasting good. He thinks a greater feeling of cordiality and friendship should exist between the several organizations of the militia of the State, that a spirit of fault-finding and criticism of fellow officers, often grave, to the injury of the service is abused.

In the annual inspection he finds rank is sometimes, in very few instances, are the books and papers properly kept. State property is frequently neglected in some cases. Commanding officers of companies do not realize their responsibilities. He thinks company clerks should be allowed $25 a year for the services, that the terms of enlistment of men be changed from five to two years, that company commanders be allowed $50 a year and be required to give bonds with sureties for the property entrusted to their care. If properly belonging to the State entrusted to their care.

COL. J. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Governor's staff, in his report, says: Almost every company has maintained sufficient practice to secure an increased efficiency among its marksmen.

The number of men qualifying as sharpshooters exceeded his expectations and convinces him that in the near future our companies will attain a high standard of excellence.

The frontier colonies of Eastport, under the excellent supervision of Lieut. Newcomb, deserve special mention for their marching zeal and success in matches and qualification of marksmen and sharpshooters. But one man of their company has not practiced the past season. Most excellent work has also been accomplished by Company D of Bangor, Lieut. Holbrook, C. O. Morrell company inspector. This was a new company, and their achievements in the various competitions, during the encampment and the return of their people upon the ridge, places them in the front rank.

Col. Farrington complains that in selecting inspectors of rifle practice the Governor and Council have not taken due care in ascertaining the qualifications of candidates, and that in consequence a number of inefficient men have been appointed. Owing to the lack of proper respect for superior officers and the neglect of the proper salute, no inspection of arms, accoutrements, clothing and quarters were made. He thinks many improvements have been made in rifle practice and that more value be attached to the marksman

Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, Editor.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and all communications intended for publication should be addressed Editor of Whig and Courier.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1885.

An Insult to Patriotism.

It becomes a duty to the country that the protest be prompt and indignant against the insult put upon the patriotism of the people by Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior in ordering conspicuous public honors to be paid to the memory of Jacob Thompson, one of the most notorious conspirators of the secession period and whose own correspondence confessed his complicity in the most infamous plots for bringing Northern cities. If the report is true that this scandalous indignity was forced by the President and the entire Cabinet, it speaks volumes for the interpretation of the significance of Democratic success; that is entertained at the White House. If the responsibility for ordering the National Flag to be lowered and official Departments closed as marks of respect and honor for one of the Mississippians who instigated the rebellion is due solely to Mr. Lamar, it does not greatly relieve the President who selected him with the full knowledge of his record. His sympathies, which, only a few days before his appointment as a Cabinet officer, had been emphasized by his personal presence on the floor of the Senate on the 12th of January in order to confer with Mississippi friend of his—"*we shall in no case part with differences on a footing without any expectation of reconciliation*"—

—there is no doubt whatever, that Secretary Lamar and others of his way of thinking regard the succession of the Democratic party to executive power in the Government as the vindication and the victory of men who failed to succeed in armed rebellion; and in ordering the Stars and Stripes to be lowered to half mast, in honor of a man who plotted against the life of the Nation is under the same oath and obligation to support and uphold that life, that rests upon his successor, President Arthur, and the entire Cabinet. Secretary simply affirmed the fact that the Confederacy feels itself the safer for his death.

The history of Jacob Thompson's connection with the last days of Buchanan's Administration is dark enough, but the later years of his career as a rebel and in exile are such as to render Secretary Lamar's action worse than an affront. It ought to make the blood of a loyal man grow hot in his veins to learn that hundreds of ex-rebel officers and over three thousand employees of the rebel States were sent from their desks, the widows of tens of thousands of rebel Union soldiers and of the needy mothers, widows and parents of ten dead sons were told: Able to make a holiday out to the memory of a man who was long from Congress for the wholesale killing of the bravest of our soldiers—they were fighting at the front—

while the spring of 1881, there were forced through the Confederate archives

—solicitation a number of letters from rebel agents in Canada, (Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe, going an account of their plots, among these the most striking was one in which Thompson to Judah P. Benjamin, the Rebel Secretary of State, which appeared in the N. Y. *Tribune* of April 16, 1881. A more studied outward record of all my has not been seen put in black and white by the rebels themselves. It occupied nearly two columns of the paper and gave a cool statement of the operations of agents, who made Toronto their headquarters. Thompson, with an account of the use of the "sons of Liberty," by whose aid Thompson hoped that the three great States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana could be "controlled." It tells of the pecuniary aid, but the organization of which Thompson furnished the powerful funder of Democratic successful plot to release Rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, of the plan of the raid in the money market by exportation of gold; and of the attempt, more successful, to burn Northern cities—

—tells New York, where the unsuccessful attempt to burn the use of Greek fire took the form of Thompson, and, as the rebel calling his conception for that villainous incendiary agent. In reporting to Richmond below, the *Tribune* says: "With it, in general, those parts of the letter which only reveal the man whom secession found delights to honor as an active enterprising traitor, and reproduce facts which bind him as an abhorrer."

JACOB'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE REBEL SECRETARY OF WAR.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 3, 1864.

J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State:

SIR: Several times I have attempted to send you communications, but I have no other means of doing so than by the mails, I have declined to make any effort to carry out the views of the Government have written you fully on the subject. I shall proceed at different times to do what I accomplish, if more, but I do not think my mission has been altogether fruitless. At all events we have afforded the Northwestern States the amplest opportunity to throw off the misrule of the party at Washington and openly to take ground in favor of State Rights and Civil Liberty.

This proposition was insisted upon the ground that it was necessary to have a series of public meetings to prepare the public mind, and appointments for public meetings were made, one at Peoria, one at Springfield and one at Chicago, on the 16th. The first one was at Peoria, and while it was one I agreed that so much money as was necessary would be furnished by me. It was held, as I was a decisive success. The most multitudinous who attended seemed to be swayed but by one leading idea—peace.

Soon after I reached Canada a Mr. Minor, Major visited me and represented himself as an accredited agent from the Confederate States *to destroy steamboats on the Mississippi River*, and that his operations were suspended for want of means. I advanced to him $2,000 in Federal currency, and a few afterward several boats were burned at St. Louis, *involving an immense loss of property to the enemy*. He became unsuccessful, as he represented to me, of being the author of this burning, and from that time both I and his men have been hiding and consequently have done nothing. *Money has been advanced to Mr. Cornwallis, of Chicago, to organize a corps for the purpose of incendiarism in that city. I consider him a true man, and although as yet, he has effected but little, I am in constant expectation of hearing of effective work in that quarter.*

Previous to the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Martin and Lieutenant Headley, bringing me an unsigned note from you, all the different plans where our prisoners were confined—Camp Douglass, Rock Island, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Indiana—had been thoroughly examined, and the conclusion was forced upon us that all efforts to release them without an outside co-operation would bring disaster upon the prisoners and result in no good. All projects of that sort were abandoned, except that at Camp Douglass, where Captain Hines still believed he could effect their release. We yielded to his firmness, zeal and persistence, and his plans were plausible; but treachery defeated him before his well-laid schemes were developed.

Having nothing else on hand, Colonel Martin expressed a wish to organize a corps to burn New York City. He was allowed to do so, and almost during infancy there burnt to fire that city, but their reliance in the Greek fire has proved a misfortune. It cannot be de, and as an agent in such work. I have no faith whatever; in it and no attempt shall here after be made under my general direction with such material.

During my stay in Canada a great amount of property has been destroyed by burning. The information brought to me has to the perpetrators is so convincing and contradictory that I am satisfied that nothing can be certainly known. Should claims be presented at the War Office for payment for this kind of work, not one dollar should be advanced on any proof adduced until all the parties concerned may have an opportunity for making out and presenting *their claims. Several parties claim to have done the work at St. Louis, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Portland, and at Cape Girardeau, Mo.*

For the future, clear cut all dependence on the organizations in the Northern States, our efforts. In my judgment, should be directed to including those who are conscripted in the North, and who utterly refuse to join the army to fight against the Confederate States, to make their way South to join our services. It is believed by many that at least a sufficient force to make up a division may be secured in this way for our service before spring, especially if our army opens up a route to the Ohio. Some are now on their way to Dixie, which at present is the point of endeavor. Efforts to evacuate their fastnesses, and force the enemy to keep up a guard on all their roads, which will require a large standing army at home, *and to keep whenever it is practicable, and there make the men of property feel their responsibility and tire them out with the war. The attempt on New York has produced a great panic*, which will not subside at their bidding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

A BLACK RECORD.

[Washington Correspondence.]

There has been general and much severe comment over the closing of the Interior Department, to honor the memory of Jake Thompson. The mere fact of his having been a Confederate has not caused the excitement, but the remembrance of the part he may taken during the third of Mr. Lincoln's assassins, showing the exultation of Thompson's mission as Confederate agent in Canada. There are rolling to his own report to Davis, he originated plans for burning New York, Boston and Chicago, and also cities on the coast. In New York, as he wrote Davis, the plot failed because the Greek fire used did not meet the expectations. It was also made clear in evidence that he was a party to the sending of clothing infected with yellow fever to Washington and into the Northern armies. It also appeared that Booth spent time with the Confederate agent in Montreal previous to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and that Thompson and Booth kept their accounts at the same bank. It was also in testimony that Thompson's private secretary appeared to have full knowledge of what Booth was expected to accomplish. It is special outrage to see the flag over the President's office at half-mast in July for a Confederate who with such a record

The French Spoliation

[Boston Traveller.]

The passage of the bill by the last Congress giving the French spoliation claimants a standing before the Court of Claims, after these claimants had for more than eighty years been defeating relief, has revived interest in the subject. There interest, through the long delay of Congress, had been materially destroyed. Who will get the money, and how much each will receive, are questions referred to the Court of Claims for settlement. Several misstatements have been made by some of the claimants as to the character of the measure passed by Congress. Some have thought that money has already been appropriated to pay these claims, while the fact is that nothing of the kind has been done; and some have also counted on receiving the accumulated interest as well as the principal of the claims.

It is not at all absolutely impossible that there may be other heirs, but it has never been the habit of the government to pay interest on claims, and most people are glad enough, when the payment of a debt has been long delayed, to get the principal. One of the most noticeable features of the present situation is the coming to the front of an unknown claimants since the passing of the bill, and by some of these the difficulty of proving claims has been magnified to such an extent that some claimants on report Pro Have to sell any pieces their claims in the hands of these agents, as owing to give them a consideration of from 25 to 50 per cent. of the claim for recovering it. So much a price, onerage as this is an unnecessary sacrifice, since the proving of genuine claims will not, in the large majority of cases, be a work of such difficulty or delicacy as to require the payment of any such extravagant fees to claim agents or lawyers.

Claimants should not, now that they have exercised the virtue of patience so long, be in any way to haste. It is better to wait the action of the Government, which, it may safely be assumed, will be of character to protect claimants, and the Court of Claims may be trusted to adopt proper rules by which claims may be easily adjusted, and such as will facilitate the proving of honest claims, while at the same time the Government shall be fully protected against fraudulent ones. It is not impossible, so long a period having elapsed since the original spoliation, that supplementary legislation may be required of Congress in order to settle equities which have arisen between different claimants, such a manifest injustice will be done in many cases unless the law shall require an equal distribution among the final claimants, according to their relative rights, to the original claimants, and it may be necessary for Congress to make some equitable rule of distribution.

What claimants especially need to guard themselves against at present is, however, the greedy to pay to claim agents exorbitant fees for the prosecution of their claims. The law clearly provides for the presentation of claims, and distinctly specifies what claims may be presented. It prohibits any for "claims arising out of illegal captures, detentions, seizures, condemnations, and confiscations prior to the 31st day of July, 1801; but not to such claims as were embraced in the convention between the United States and France of the 30th of April, 1803, nor to such claims as were allowed or paid, in whole or in part, under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Spain on the 22d day of February, 1819, or that between the United States and France on the fourth day of July, 1831." Claimants included in this provision have now a standing before the Court of Claims. If their claims are disallowed, it will not be a matter of extreme difficulty to prove them, and, therefore, claimants should not foolishly pay exorbitant charges to claim agents.

Honoring Disloyalty.

PROTESTS AGAINST LAMAR'S ACTION.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 27. The Washington *Post* this morning contained a paragraph to the effect that the Interior Department was closed, yesterday, and the flag kept at half-mast, by order of Secretary Lamar, for a double reason—on account of the death of ex-Secretary Thompson and also out of respect of the memory of Assistant Secretary Clark, who died several days ago." It has never been the custom to close a department or to lower the flag to half-mast on account of the death of a subordinate officer thereof. Moreover, a token of respect more suitable to the memory of ex-Secretary Clark would have been the postponement of the appointment of his successor until Mr. Clark's remains had been decently buried. Col. Muldrow, of Mississippi, was appointed to succeed him on the day after he died and two days before his funeral.

Another comment made by ex-Union soldiers on the closing of the Department is that in order to honor the memory of a traitor, nearly 1,700 officers and clerks, engaged in the examination and adjustment of the claims for pensions of disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of men who died in the service, were taken from their desks during an entire day and this while tens of thousands of unadjusted claims are awaiting action and while the Union soldier at the head of the Pension Bureau is obliged to require the Board of Review in pension cases to work two hours extra every day.

It would appear that some of the clerks in the Interior Department, who are familiar with Jacob Thompson's history, dared to comment unfavorably upon Secretary Lamar's order, for the *Post* today editorially said: "If there are employees of that Department who join in this senseless exhibition of Mr. Lamar's entirely appropriate action, there should be no occasion for retaining them any longer than is necessary to serve them with notice to quit." This paragraph has the true rebel ring.

Some of the Democratic papers seem to forget that Mr. Hendricks is a part of the present Administration and never at all now regardless of the fact that he has only been a few months since he figured prominently in the same columns as a Democratic statesman whose name added a power of strength to the "ticket." The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* has the following rather uncomplimentary reference to him, which is particularly amusing coming from a hitherto prominent Bourbon sheet: Vice President Hendricks won a signal triumph today! He secured the appointment of Aquilla Jones, Sr., as postmaster of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Byron, the new Congressman, wanted some one else, but Mr. Hendricks took off his coat and made a vigorous war for Aquilla. He insisted that courtesy to him as the senior officer of the government demanded that he might name the Indianapolis postmaster. He *begged and worked* and *pilled and pulled* for Aquilla and finally the President *reluctantly* yielded to the *chief opinion* of the Administration and appointed his man. Mr. Hendricks is doing all in his power to emphasize the difference between Cleveland and himself. He remarked the other day on receiving a letter from David Davis requesting the retention of an old messenger attached to the Vice Presidency, "I guess Judge Davis must have meant this for the head of the Cabinet." Hendricks wants it understood that he is for the boys every time, and his secret at Cleveland are already spreading on the streets.

The Boston *Traveller* agrees with the *Journal* in thinking that it will be the duty of the Senate to consider the question of "contested seats" this fall. If the President should nominate men who have been noted for unscrupulous political action and the abuse of political opponents. With an obvious allusion to the operations of Ellen F. Pillsbury, the *Traveller* says:

"There are cases of men whose past offences make us guess that the Senate would be fully justified, in the absence of all evidence of their reform, in rejecting them if nominated. There are certain persons who were responsibly connected with the attempt to reverse fraudulently the action of the people of Maine a few years ago who deserve no favor from honorable men of any party. We have never believed that the President is likely to be imposed upon to the extent of nominating for office any of the leaders in that scheme; but, if he should do it, the Senate would be justified by the best men of all parties in rejecting the n."

Special Notices.

1885.

CITY OF BANGOR.

Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors of the City of Bangor and of Taxable Property within said City, are to be in official and required to bring in to the Assessors, at the rooms of said City, true and perfect lists of the polls, real estate and personal property, including all moneys loaned on property by them, all mortgages, bonds, stocks, notes, bills and account actions, or in any property so invested that the owners of same desire to shall be put to the City Clerk on or before the first day of April instant, and all persons neglecting to bring in such lists as required by this notice will be assessed as the law directs.

All persons owning Real Estate, whose property has increased in its value since the assessment made, or by a change of use, or who have made improvements thereon within the past year, will call at the Assessors' rooms during the month of April before, and leave the proper correction or transfers made for the year.

And for the purpose of procuring such lists and making transfers of Real Estate, the undersigned will be in session at their office during the business hours on each day, in April.

Assessors' Room, City Hall Building, from the 1st to the 15th

of April instant, Sundays excepted, and any person desiring information of the Assessors will not be considered as a waiver for the part of any person to bring in a true and perfect list as required by law.

Blank Schedules may be had at the Assessors' Office.

Persons who neglect to comply with this notice will be debarred by law from appealing from the decision of the Assessors on their application for abatements.

G. HATCH,
THOS. S. MOOR,
CHAS. AMES,
Assessors.

mch31 (Com copy.) 1aptls

Miss M. H. Valentine

is canvassing this city for Lyndall's Vegetable and Animal Compound, and Lyndall's Sozodyn Tooth Powders. The only genuine Compound is made by her. Ladies can obtain the same by calling at her residence, 6 Centre street, also will call at their residence with goods and Lyndall's book of Receipts. Cards can be obtained free by sending to

J. L. GILLIS & Co.,
Druggists,
Quincy, Mass., or N. Y.

And JAMES H. GILCREST,
Middleboro, Mass.

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FIRST-CLASS RUBBERS

—AND—

RUBBER BOOTS

—AT—

FRANK A. CURTIS',

2 KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

mch24 6m

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TRADEMARKS,
LABELS and DESIGNS,
—PROCURED BY—

J. R. MASON,

Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor of Patents,
9 Wheelwright & Clark's Block, - - Bangor, Me.
oct24

MUSIC!!

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

And during the coming term I am going to sell Pianos and Organs in an elegant manner. Call and see me.

Banjos from - - - - $1.00 to $25.00
Violins from - - - - 1.00 to 50.00
Accordeons from - - - - .50 to 15.00

The special prices on the above goods will be only a quick sale, therefore *call early* and learn the best selections.

No trouble to show goods.

GEO. S. SILSBY,
Union Block, Main Street, - - - - Bangor, Me.
march10

Gold Plated

PENCILS.

We offer seven gross of the above at only

10 CENTS

each. We guarantee the former price to have always been 25 cents.

Only this lot will be sold at the above price.

The Bangor News Co.,

7 and 9 Hammond Street.

THE ARCADE,

6 Kenduskeag Bridge.

mch 28

CENTRAL CLUB.

—LECTURE ON—

Monday Evening, March 30th,

—BY—

Rev. RUSH THOMAS, of Brookline, Mass.,

—ON—

LONDON,

Illustrated by the Stereopticon.

In three numbers, each to include past 8. Single tickets 25 cents.

mch28

EXTRAORDINARY

OPPORTUNITY

TO BUY

Kid Gloves,

—AT—

Fabulously Low Prices!

—AT—

JACOB STERN & CO.'S.

We have just received new invoices of the different lines of Kid Gloves, which have during the past few weeks been the surprise and admiration of our patrons, and we shall continue, for a short time longer, to sell them at the same marvelously Low Prices as before.

The Goods are Fresh and A 1 in quality and the assortment is complete, both in sizes and colors.

Just Look at the Prices!

3 Button Kid Gloves at 50c a pair.
4 Button Kid Gloves at 75c a pair.
6 Button Kid Gloves at $1.00 a pair.
4 Button Undressed Kids at 75 cents a pair,
6 Button Undressed Kids at $1.00 a pair.

JACOB STERN & CO.

mch27 3m

NEW YEAR'S GOODS!

If you are looking for a beautiful and cheap article for your friend or relative, call at

GEO. S. SILSBY'S MUSIC STORE,

Where you will find L. BLAIR'S ASSORTMENT OF MUSICAL GOODS.

Big Bargains in Banjos and Guitars.

GEO. S. SILSBY.

UNION BLOCK, Main St., BANGOR.

oct27 TTh1 SAw

PENOBSCOT FARMERS' CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Club at Bogle's Hall, North Main, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Question—Can stock be fed with profit at a cost in the winter for the dairy and beef?

All interested in Agriculture and pursuits are cordially invited to attend. Per order

L. E. SHAW, Sec.

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WANTED!

Board for the Summer Season

ON THE SHORE,

For family of five persons, for which will be given in part or full payment a new Grand Upright Square Piano, from one of the oldest and best Boston Makers.

Enquire of

L. J. WHEELDEN, Esq.,

BANGOR, ME.

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Savings and Trust Funds in the Best Securities only--such as are for sale at lowest current rates by

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No. 3 Adams St., Bangor.

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For sale at PAR and accrued interest. Full particulars given on application.

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—AND OTHER—

First-Class INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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—AND ALL POINTS IN—

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WILL LEAVE BANGOR

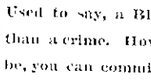
Tuesday, March 31st, 1885.

For full particulars, rates, time, map & pamphlets call on or address

A. W. BENSON,
Ticket Agent, - - Bangor, Me.

mch28 6t

DON'T PAY $600



For one of Chase, Wilcox & Co.'s New Invoice Pianos, when you can buy first-class ones, fully warranted, of

L. J. WHEELDEN,

for cash or the money. Special inducements in Rosewood Pianos, and Parlor Organs. Terms, 10 days' trial, $5 to $10 per month, or 5 per cent. discount for cash. A few second hand Pianos and Organs for sale cheap, ranging in price from $25 to $70. Warranted for five years.

jan31

City of Bangor Four Per Cent. Bonds.

In accordance with the vote of the City Council, passed March 16, 1885, the Treasurer of the City of Bangor is authorized to issue the Bonds of said city to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars, bearing date March 31, 1885, due in sums of five thousand dollars each, on the 31st day of March of the years 1895—1896—1897—1898—1899, with semi-annual coupons for interest at four per cent. per annum, payable on the 31st days of March and September of each year, at the office of the Treasurer of said City, in the City of Bangor, or at the National Bank of the Republic in the City of Boston. These bonds are to be issued in denominations of one hundred dollars each, and are to be dated as of the first day of April, A. D. 1885, and are to be issued only as the proceeds thereof are required for the purposes of the loan.

JOHN E. D. SMITH,
City Treasurer.

Bangor, March, 1885.
mch25 4w 1aptls 4w 1aptls 4w 1aptls

Whig and Courier.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1885.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

STOCK FARMINGTON

Cattle Lost Unattested

FARMINGTON, March 28 — D H Tract of Maine G A R, instituted ... Cattle Lost, at Strong, last ... Cattle Lost, at Strong, last ... Cattle Lost, at Strong, last

Agricultural.

Preparing Potato Seed.

Long before potatoes are to be planted the seed potatoes should be got out of the dark pits or bins in which they are necessarily stored during severe weather. Exposure to light for some time before planting is very important. If the planting is to be early the seed should be cut at once and spread thinly in a light, warm room, allow the cut surfaces to harden. The seed will then be much less liable to rot if cold, wet time comes after planting. The dampness in the soil will find its results on the seed checked by the dry, callousedl surface over the cuts. If the potatoes are not to be planted until late, cutting the seed should be delayed until a few days before planting. It is a difficult matter to keep a large quantity of cut potato seed just right for a long time. If put in heaps, barrels or bags, some of it will heat and spoil. If kept very long shoots to light and air, the moisture will dry out of the cut pieces and they will soon die. The chips. In a moist cellar most of it will grow, but, should a dry time adjust after planting, there will be some loss. But whether to be planted early or late, seed potatoes should, from this time, be exposed to light and air. The germs grow in shoots which will be just ready to push out when the seed is put in ground will be so much gain, instead of retardment, as are the pale, thin sprouts which push from potato seed in dark, moist places, the latter robbing the potato of substance on which the young plants at first depend before they can put roots for their own support.

Light Brahmas in England.

The origin of Brahmas, both light and dark, was probably the same, with a most remote ancestry among the Asiatics. They first came into prominent notice in America about the year 1850. The American Light Brahmas differ in many respects from the English. They are, as a rule, larger in leg and back, seldom vulture-hocked or much feathered, and show less scallings in hackles. In these points they are considered inferior to the English birds. They excel, however, in purity of color and size. To obtain these points they have been from time to time introduced into some of the English yards, but so far without very satisfactory results, which fanciers report light Brahmas as good layers in the winter months, and no want of cold seems to diminish the fertility of their eggs. In England, it is very difficult to get hatching over before the middle of April, if possible, so as to have chickens up to eight or ten pounds right for the autumn shows. The hens mostly go on laying steadily up to or August, when they become broody, and to give them a month's rest on nest, after which early moult may be tried.

English fanciers agree in admiring shape and color of the light Brahma, variety of fancy poultry shows to better advantage on the meadow. They do, however, fiddle drawbacks, one of which is that their feet feather becomes easily damaged by running on long grass. Another fault they must be well washed or they are sent to a show, or they [illegible] and no chance of winning. They are considered uneasy to breed as most are unable to sit, certainly more so than the dark Brahmas. They are beautiful to [illegible] and most economical pair to [illegible] Above all they are the most docile to nurse and give no trouble to their keeper by straying away from home.

Ensilage in Germany.

An agricultural college at Halle, in Germany, has lately published some facts concerning ensilage. The author says that existing experiments in pits or silos is an invention of later days, for it was done in Sweden and the Baltic provinces more than 100 years ago. The state of these countries, with rainy and cold days at the time of cutting grass for hay, sometimes prevents such green food being dried to the sun or air, and giving in silos prevents the total ruin of the green food.

Ensilage in Germany was known more than fifty years ago, but it never became general use, for whenever it is able to dry grass, clover and other green food by sun and air, the dry fodder is preferred to the considered fodder, ensilage has been adopted especially when green food could not be had, or when potatoes or beets were ruined by frosts, or when the beets are dug harvested, then the leaves of beets gathered in such large bulk that it is impossible to feed them at once, and ensilage these leaves as a good food in cold later days. In short, in Germany ensilage has been more a makeshift than a success in common use. However, half an ensilage and more robust as a fodder, for this reason ensilage becomes of importance. The seed of Indian corn grows only in the southern part of Germany, and then only with the smallest sort of maize.

The best way to ensilage is to deposit the food in silos, and compress the crop so tightly that the atmospheric air, especially oxygen, is kept out, as well as the interior of the mass is from the top and top of it. The better this purpose is attended to the better the fodder will be preserved. Fermentation will take place, but when the alcoholic which is mostly kept out of the mass, fermentation will change the fodder to a wholesome, digestible and durable nourishment; while the vegetable is not will lose a great part of its nutritious matter, and will be converted to a sour, decaying and mouldering condition.

Well-prepared ensilage should have more of a vinous than of a vinegar-like acid smell. The highest digestibility and nutriment of ensilage may be obtained by feeding cattle in the proportion of thirty to forty pounds of ensilage to 1,600 pounds of the living animal's weight. German experiments have shown that by feeding ensilage to cattle the quantity of milk produced and the fat of the milk is increased, but neither the milk nor the butter has so fine a taste as when feeding grass and hay; at least, the butter will not keep sweet and fine enough for a long period of time; it is therefore advised to sell milk so produced and not to use it in butter factories.

At our experiment stations the loss in nutritious matter through putting up ensilage is being considered. It is conceded that by ensilage the minimum loss is about fifteen per cent. of its weight, sometimes more. This loss in nutritious matters occurs by fermentation and oxidation. Part of the organic substances, like sugar and dextrine, change into lactic acid, alcohol and acetic acid, afterwards into carbonic acid, and escape as volatile gases. This loss arises in silos even quite water and airproof, in silos plastered with asphalt and where the bulk is at once compressed closely together and the top almost hermetically covered.

Prof. Kuehn, of the Agricultural College at Halle, maintains the necessity of pressing the mass of fodder at once to drive out the water as completely as possible. The mass remaining in such a compact state would ferment and oxidize in a higher degree, and on account of that would lose a larger per cent. of nutritious matters. Far more considerable is the loss in silos which are not waterproof, and which have been carelessly packed and covered. The professor compares ensilaged corn to beets, turnips and carrots, and although he places them on a par as to nourishing effect, he still thinks that in most cases it would be, at least in Germany, more profitable to raise and feed turnips and beets rather than to prepare ensilage. Ensilaged corn, however, becomes of great importance when in the spring beets and turnips begin to decay and lose part of their nutritious matter; also when pasture ground and grain food are scarce, in which case it would be of immense advantage to have silos filled with ensilage. During such seasons ensilage is often the only reliance and suitable food as a substitute for green food and pasturing.

The German method of ensilaging is somewhat as follows: When ensilage is put up every year the silos should be lined with stone, the walls thick, and the inside built quite perpendicular and smooth, the sides and the bottom plastered with cement, or better, with asphalt. The silos should not be very large or deep; it is better to have more small silos together than a single large one, for in very large silos fermentation is more violent. Silos altogether above ground are more difficult to manage than those which are partially below the surface. Corn should be cut two-thirds of an inch in length for close packing; some authorities prefer lengths of one-third of an inch. The silos should be filled quickly, at the same time compressed over by foot as tight as possible, care being taken, especially, to get the corners compact enough.

The best covering is with boards, laid double in two directions so they will join one another. The boards should be loaded with stones. After a few days, when the mass sinks, the covering is taken off and filling and treading repeated. Finally the top is to be covered in the first place either with dried leaves or barely chaff, or even with straw; then the boards are laid over the top, close together and loaded with bricks. To cover with straw, long or chopped, is not advisable, on account of its holding too much atmospheric air. For the same reason it is not advisable to mix the mass with chopped straw, but if pitting beets, pumpkins or the leaves of beets, chopped straw may be mixed with it to take up the superfluous juice.

Covering the silo with a roof is of great importance to keep off the rain, for water falling on the boards will sink into the mass. Rain water contains a great volume of oxygen, and oxidation will then add to the loss. In Germany the roof is generally built with poles, stakes and straw. It is found that ensilage managed in the best way will keep good for three years, but the loss is considerable. The best way to use ensilage is six months after its preparation. In taking up silos for use it is common to cut away the mass straight down through the top to the bottom as much as is wanted for each day, and so on each succeeding day.—*Germantown Gaz. American Farmer.*

HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Conductor Mellen Says Something of Interest to All Travellers.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1884

Dr. D. Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.

Dear Sir:—I have used your medicine, called DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, for the disorder and difficulty in the kidneys, with which I have been troubled for a long time, and from which I had suffered much. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of your medicine, and before I had taken all of it found the desired relief. I have since used it occasionally when I felt the need of it, and it has never failed to relieve me. I am glad to bear testimony to the merits of your medicine, and shall always recommend it to my friends.

Respectfully, WM. MELLEN,
Conductor H. R. R. R.

That Dr. DAVID Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is extensively used and is the best of the kind now for sale, is shown by the following facts: The Proprietors have no room other than Mr. Everett, the Express Agent of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at Eastville, who is well known in that community.

PERRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25th, 1884

Dr. D. Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—For a long time I was afflicted with severe attacks of *Dizziness* and *Bad Sick Headache*, which I thought was due to Dyspepsia. I was induced to try your FAVORITE REMEDY. The result was, after I had taken a few bottles, I was entirely relieved, for which I feel grateful. I have recommended it to others, and they have also been benefited. I am a constant reader of medical literature, and I believe your FAVORITE REMEDY is a valuable medicine.

Yours truly, A. DERBYSHIRE,
Clerk of the Court.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is not recommended by us indiscriminately, but only after we have been convinced of its merits. We have sold it as a leader for many years, and it has given perfect satisfaction to purchasers. Dr. Kennedy is a reliable man, and we believe his medicine is as he represents it.

MEAD & CO., Druggists,
Cor. Allen, Mo., Sept. 4.

Dr. David Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer from *Dyspepsia* and *Sick Headache* for a number of years. I tried your FAVORITE REMEDY, and found relief from the first dose. I would advise all who are afflicted with poor health, when DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is recommended, which is the best blood purifier and tonic I have known of, to give it a trial.

Mrs. C. C. DOUGHERTY.

MALARIA.

As an anti-malarial medicine

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S

FAVORITE REMEDY

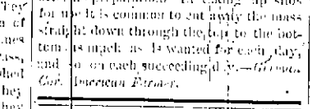
has won a million friends. A few drops will restore the most delicate infant to health. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. If you are exposed to frequent changes of climate, Kennedy's Favorite Remedy should always be within your reach. It counteracts malarial poisons, and is also best remedy known for Chills and Fever. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00.

Dr. David Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—I was a sufferer from *Dyspepsia* and *Kidney Disease* for a number of years. I could find no relief from any medicine I would use, until I used your FAVORITE REMEDY, which has restored me to perfect health. When DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is recommended, which is the best blood purifier and tonic I have known of, I cheerfully give my testimony in favor of it.

MRS. C. C. DOUGHERTY.

WELCOME



TRADE MARK.

SOAP

Never varies, does not contain one particle of the adulterations used to reduce the cost of

PURE GOODS

But DOES possess the FULL VALUE of every Legitimate Washing Quality, which gives it every advantage over Soaps of doubtful character; practically recommended by other manufacturers in imitating it. None should be deceived, however, as the word WELCOME and the Clasped Hands are stamped on every bar.

Freedom Notice.

I hereby give notice that Fred T. Emerson, his time during the remainder of his minority, and shall claim none of his wages or pay now bills of his contracting after this date.

Dated at Eden, this 27th day of March, A. D. 1885.

Witness: JAMES H. EMERSON,
S. P. DENNETT.

REMOVAL.

CHAS. H. BARTLETT, Attorney-at-Law, has removed to the office with Wm. D. Hayford, over Kenduskeag National Bank.

A CHILD!

My little son, born seven years of age, broke out, when but little more than two years old, with a humor called by some physicians eczema, starting on his head and spreading over his whole body. He was afflicted for five years or more by it, one physician with whom I consulted, for a long time, saying he would get his discharge. About a year ago I was induced to use an Athlophoros, and two bottles cured him entirely. That was two years ago, and no sign of a return of the disease. P. O. HOUSTON.

Galveston, Co., Sept 12, 1881.

Poisoned by a Nurse!

Some eight years ago I was troubled with a sore on my tongue, which finally developed into a cancer. The little child I nursed also had it, and about two years after, when the sores were about to destroy its life, I was induced to try S. S. S., and before I had taken one bottle I could see a change for the better. I continued its use for about six months, when the cancer and sores entirely disappeared, and my child is now as healthy as any child could be. I am satisfied that S. S. S. saved my child's life, and I cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with cancer or blood disease.

MRS. T. W. LEE,
Cor. Allen, Mo., Sept. 4.

SSS

A Druggist for 25 Years.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8, 1882.—I have sold Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) for the past year, and have had to purchase it in order to fill orders. I have been in the drug business for twenty-five years, and have sold all kinds of blood purifiers. I take pleasure in saying that S. S. S. is the best and most popular blood medicine I have ever handled, and I recommend it to my customers as such. I have had a number of cases of Scrofula and Cancer, which I thought were incurable, but S. S. S. has cured them. I know it will do all that is claimed for it, and I cheerfully recommend it to the public.

J. C. SIMMONS, Druggist.

Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

W H I P S

For sale at Low Prices by

Thos. Jennoss & Son.

Assessors' Notice.

TOWN OF BREWER.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Brewer and all persons that have to be assessed to:

You are hereby notified that the assessors will be in session at their rooms in the Town House in said town, on Wednesday, the first day of April next, and on the first Wednesday of each month thereafter, for the purpose of receiving lists of the polls and estates liable to be taxed in said town, and all persons and the estates liable to be taxed in said town are required to make and bring in

GEO. W. PATTEN,
A. S. COLLINS,
W. H. S. LAWRENCE,
Brewer, March 25th, 1885. Assessors.

TRY OUR

Breakfast Bacon,

Cut from Prime Sides of Corn-fed Hogs.

M. C. & C. H. RICE.

Stalls 1 and 2, Norombega Market.

W. S. DODGE,

Of Hyde Park, Mass.,

Is Making His Annual Call with a Favorite

Borax and Ammonia Soap.

This is his third visit here and the soap is strictly pure; nothing injurious in it.

Especially Recommended for Laundry Purposes.

Removes Stains from Table Linen and Napkins; also for House Cleaning. Send orders by mail to WINDSOR HOTEL this week; they will be promptly attended to. First-class families have tried it and like it very much.

WALL PAPERS

Borders, Window Shades, &c.,

For the Spring Trade.

CHAS. HIGHT

Notice of Petition for Discharge.

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, ss., Court of Insolvency.

In the case of Oscar W. Gray, Debtor. Said Debtor has now given notice that a petition has, on this 4th day of March, A. D. 1885, been presented to said Court for said County, by Oscar W. Gray of Lincoln, in the County of Penobscot, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts provable under the provisions of chapter seventy of the Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, and upon said Petition, it is ordered by said Court that a hearing be had up on the same before said Court, at the Probate Court Room in Bangor, in said County of Penobscot, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1885, before the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier, a newspaper published in said County of Penobscot, once a week for five successive weeks, the last publication to be seven days at least before the time of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may then appear at said place and time, and show cause, if they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said Debtor according to the prayer of his petition.

AMBROSE P. FLINT,
Register of said Court for said County of Penobscot.

march20 3t cdw

Easter Cards,

Birthday Cards and Advertising Cards, for Sale by

J. D. GLYNN,

NO. 8 STATE ST.

Bangor Post Office.

OFFICIALS.

A. G. FARNHAM.....Postmaster
A. R. CHAMBERLAIN.....Asst. Postmaster
W. H. S. LAWRENCE.....Money Order Clerk

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7½ A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 8 to 8½ P. M. daily—Sundays excepted.
On Sundays, from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS CLOSE.

	A. M.	P. M.
Western	6 45	7 25
European Railway	6 00	6 30
Bucksport Railway	6 30	
Ellsworth and Bar Harbor	6 45	6 30
Belfast	6 30	
Dexter	6 30	6 30
East Corinth and Charleston		1 30
Levant and Exeter		1 30
Bradford		1 30
Monroe		1 30
Amherst and Aurora		1 30

Night train to Boston runs every night.
Mail closes Sunday at 12 M. Collections from street boxes same as on week days.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
Western	9 30	7 00
European Railway	7 00	2 15
Bucksport and Bar Harbor	9 45	7 15
Ellsworth and Bar Harbor	9 00	5 00
Belfast	7 00	5 00
Bucksport	7 00	5 00
Dexter		5 00
East Corinth and Charleston		11 00
Levant and Exeter		11 00
Bradford		10 30
Monroe		10 30
Amherst and Aurora		11 30

LETTER CARRIERS.

All letters are delivered free by carriers when addressed to street and number. People should inform their correspondents of above and have their letters addressed accordingly.

Persons living in the upper stories of the Granite Delivery can also have their letters sent, but it is much more convenient to have the street and number on, and they will be delivered earlier than if the street is not given. Parties living in the two deliveries daily, therefore strip supplying the extreme of their routes.

Collections are made every morning, noon and evening in season for important mails.

Holidays the Carrier's Window will be open for the delivery of letters from 8½ to 9½ A. M. and from 3 to 4 P. M. Sundays from 8½ to 9½ A. M.

Any irregularities in the Carrier's department should be reported to the office.

ENVELOPES.

Next different charge will be made for printing the name and return to return, across the left hand corner of the envelopes furnished by the Office Department, (samples of which may be seen at the Carriers' window) which order of in lots of not less than 500.

A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if not delivered within thirty days, or less, written or printed, with the written address of the office, name, across the left end of the envelope, on the face also, will be complied with.

Postal envelopes are recommended to secure. Stamped envelopes with printed return request, on the envelopes is less, and letters if not delivered, if not delivered to the person addressed, are returned free of charge.

Directions on envelopes above furnished at 50 cents per thousand.

Postage Paid from Stamped Envelopes cannot be used to prepay postage. The amount of such stamps is substituable by a like amount of postage stamps having applied, in affixing, more revenue than the office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE.

FIRST CLASS.

All Letters sent to Prepaid—Letters for the United States, two cents the half ounce or fraction of a quarter in writing, whole or in part, at least to great letters. City Letters, two cents half ounce or a single rate.

SECOND CLASS.

Newspapers.

All regular newspapers must be prepaid at the office of publication at the following rates, two cents per pound for each issue. This same law applies to papers.

Sample copies free, except to other quarterly publications, which are charged one cent each. Publications issued less frequently than four times a year, and not within the County, are charged one cent each. Publications issued in County, delivered by carrier, one cent each, if prepaid by stamps.

Postage to Canada—Same as to the States on letters and papers, pre paid, same rates. Registered letters 20 cents.

THIRD CLASS.

Postage One Cent for Four Ounces.

Seeds, cuttings, cards, plants, bulbs, roots, scions, and specimens of minerals, and other matter, which are not liable to injure or deface other mail matter, and not exceeding four pounds in weight, may be sent by mail at the third class rate of postage. Each package must be so wrapped or covered that its contents may be readily examined by postmasters, without destroying the wrapper. Limit of weight, four pounds.

FOURTH CLASS.

Postage One Cent for each Ounce.

Circulars, handbills, printed matter, including mere printed, autographic, or lithographic copies, and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

	Oz.
...ot const., Br Possessions, Hayti, Mexico, Republics, Central & South America, except Brazil, Cuba, Hayti & Mexico	16c.
...British mail	8
...la San Francisco	15
	5
	5
	5